[Koohinda-son]

162 This is true in 32 cases, or 9.54% of the households in this category con-
592 taining more than one person. Another reason is that of the illegitimate
children born to women household heads, more boy babies are registered as
[841] legal children by their fathers than is the case with girl babies. Of the
illegitimates living in households headed by women, 19 were female, 11 were
male, and an additional seven were in the class "sex unrecorded". If the
same proportion are girls as is true of "common law children", this would
indicate a surplus of illegitimate females.[1]

Additional Three other categories relating to household head status were analyzed. The data were cross-filed from the above categories. There were sixty-seven cases of father or grandfather not functioning as household head, but living. Or in other words, retirement of males. Persons under twenty-one years of age functioning as household heads were counted, as were household heads living alone.

162 1. Retirement: In the category of retired fathers or grandfathers,
592 we find that in 59 of the 67 cases retirement was in favor of a first son.
In seven cases retirement was in favor of a grandchild first son, and in
886 one instance in favor of a son's wife. The ages of the retired oldsters
ran from 51 to 87, with 33 of the 67 instances being between the ages of
60 to 70 inclusive. The median age was 65, and the average age was roughly
66.5.

162 2. Living Alone: In the second additional category, household heads
592 living alone, we find 166 cases. Thirty of these cases, or 16%, were orphans
597 under twenty-one years of age. Twenty-two of these were male and eight female, thus showing a greater tendency for female orphans to be adopted. Male orphans are not often adopted, because relatives want them to grow up to be the heads of their deceased fathers' households.

162 With regard to division by sex, 89 were males. Of these, 21, or
592 26%, were born before 1900. Of the 77 females, 39 (51%) were born before 1900, thus giving another instance of the longevity of women.

3. Minors: In the third supplementary category of minor household heads, the mother was living in 79 instances and deceased in 59 instances. One father and four grandfathers were still living, but retired. In all these five cases the mother was also still living. There was an overwhelming tendency for the first son to be household head, followed by second sons and first daughters equally. The full range is shown below:

Table VI

First Sons	110	Fifth Sons	1
Second Sons	11	Second Daughters	1
First Daughters	11	Common Law (boy)	1
Third Sons	5	Illegitimate (girl)	1
Fourth Sons	1	Adopted Son[2]	1
Sons, Unknown Birth Order	2		
Total			148

1 Refer to "Common Law Children---Numbers", p. 112.

2 This boy's birth order was second son in his family of orientation.